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Secretary Hay and the Santo Domingo Treaty.

Among the "unfinished business" of the State Department is the treaty with Santo Domingo, which the Senate failed to ratify at the last session. Pending the further discussion of that proposed convention, the Executive is believed to be exercising what is practically a protectorate over a neighboring republic, and administering her finances at her Government's request. This abnormal arrangement is called a modus vivendi. The reason for its existence is the necessity of averting a revolution and preserving peace within Monroe Doctrine territory.

How far was the Santo Domingo policy of Secretary HAY's making?

Was it he, or Assistant Secretary LOOMIS, or some other person, who started the business with the so called Dillingham-Sanchez protocol of the 20th of January last, a contract between the Executives of two Governments which by its own terms was not intended to be submitted to the Senate of the United

In what degree was the personal interest of Secretary HAY enlisted in the success of the regularly negotiated treaty which replaced the Dillingham-Sanchez "agreement" and went in proper constitutional course to the Senate?

How ardently did Mr. HAY desire the establishment of the new policy of paternal supervision throughout Latin America, and full responsibility at Washington for the effective manipulation of the "big stick"?

These are questions of considerable importance. For the truth of history and in make public his own explanation of the affair as contained in a private letter written in March last:

"I had never seen the protocol, or agreement or whatever one may call it, until, by my order, it was telegraphed to Washington, after having been signed and published in Santo Domingo. As soon as I saw it, it was evident that it required serious modification; and yet, at the same time, I did approve and still do approve the conduct of Dawson and DILLINGHAM in signing it and do not especially disapprove the conduct of the Santo Domingo people in publishing it.

"There was what might be called a critical state of things in Santo Domingo, if such a phrase is applicable to a country where every day has its crisis and I thought and still think that Dawson and DILLINGHAM acted rightly in going beyond their enstructions and proceeding, without orders, to draw up a document which was not accepted when it reached us. This is, perhaps, a hard saying for anybody else to accept, but it is the simple truth and I shall not dodge any responsibility connected

" I fear you cannot relieve me of the stigma of having employed DILLINGBAM. He went to Santo Domingo at my request, on account of his extensive

"One of the humors of the situation is that th paragraph [in the treaty] to which the Senate has most strenuously objected, and which they have stricken out in their new version, was inserted by the preliminary 'advice and consent' of the ablest man in the House and the ablest man in the Senate where foreign affairs are concerned.

" If they should pass the treaty as it is amended according to the newspaper reports, though I do not think it is improved. I do think it will still be work. able. If they reject it, I do not think it would be great disaster, and it would certainly relieve the Executive of a vast amount of labor which is now imposed upon it by the claims of American citizens throughout all Latin America."

Upon the foregoing clear and characteristically straightforward statement we offer no comment other than that implied by the use of the italics, which are THE SUN'S and not Mr. HAY'S.

Labor's New Wrangle.

For several months Mr. SAMUEL GOM-PERS has been lashing himself into a fury of excited indignation over a proposal to establish a new labor organization on a large scale in competition with the American Federation of Labor. In the Federalist for June he devotes four pages to an editorial which leads up to this declaration, printed in capital letters:

" When any man or set of men mask behind the pretence of friendship for labor, then attempt to undermine or to open fire upon the most successful general organization of labor that the world has yet seen, the American Federation of Labor, we say, 'This is treason, gentlemen; it is treason.' "

In the July number of that magazine he gives a six page editorial to the same general subject, paying special attention to the Hon. EUGENE V. DEBS, a While declaring that there is no man on at Mr. DEBS and his associates in the proposed organization. Mr. DEBS and his fellow traitors to that noble institution of which Mr. GOMPERS is the honored head and voluble mouthpiece are now getting back at Mr. GOMPERS. They are holding a convention in Chicago. Two hundred delegates are present for the purpose of organizing an "Industrial Unionist" association. Among those present are representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, the Socialist increased as he might be able, and it Trades and Labor Alliance, the United Mine Workers of America, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Red Lodge of Montana, the United Janitors Local 102 of Chicago, and others, a erty in any form made upon the plaincurious jumble of worthy and of doubtful | tiff. It is claimed that after the marriage associations.

Thus far Mr. DEBS has been the prin-

his respects to Mr. GOMPERS and other | the promise made during the engagelabor leaders by calling them "the mis- | ment. leaders of the working classes." He comments in the following terms upon the work of the Federation:

" In taking a survey of the industrial field to-day we are at once impressed with the total inadequacy of the present form of labor organizations. Pure and simple unionism has long since outlived its usefulness. It is in truth reactionary and auxiliary to the capitalist class.

" It has been charged that we wish to disrupt union labor. Union labor is already disrupted. We are here for the purpose of uniting the workers The trade union movement is to-day in control of the capitalists and is teaching capitalist economics All the important strikes of the last few years have been lost. Look at the Fall River strike, the stock yards strike, and the present teamsters' strike.

"There must be something wrong with this sort of unionism, a unionism that is in alliance with th Civic Federation, an organization whose mission t is to chloroform the workers. There is but one way to remedy this condition, and that is to sever connection with the American Federation of Labor and form a union that will truly represent the in terests of the workers.

"The supreme need of the hour is for such a organization, based on the class struggle. I am satisfied that the great body of American workers desire such an organization. The leaders or rather the misleaders, of labor know that their doom is scaled if this convention is successful."

There is no doubt that, as Mr. DEBS remarks, there is something wrong with the unionism of to-day. One of its greatest evils appears in its toleration of some of its leaders and the methods employed by them. Only when unionism by the wisdom of its leaders, the soundness of its policies and the general sanity of its actions, commands the respect and support of employers and the general public, can it hope to take its place as a permanent and effective force in the industrial affairs of the country. It weakens its own cause by tacit tiff in due course of business. The and expressed approval of such prothe teamsters' strike, and by retaining among its leaders men who have shown themselves incompetent and unworthy. It permits itself to be made ridiculous by controversies in which slang and vituperation are the chief weapons.

The success of unionism does not de pend upon the personal leadership of either Mr. GOMPERS or Mr. DEBS, but on its ability to work in harmony for ends that will win public approval and deserve public support. Neither internal discord nor the opposition of employers and the public can be stamped out by voluble denunciation.

In Justice to Mr. Shaw.

The Secretary of the Treasury's explanation of the discrepancy between his official estimate of the deficit for the fustice to the memory of JOHN HAY, we fiscal year just closed and the actual deficit for that year is a marvel of candor and mathematics.

Mr. Shaw's estimate in his last annual report was \$18,000,000. The actual deficit was somewhat over \$24,000,000. But, says Mr. Shaw, "in the preparation of this estimate an error of \$4,500,000 was made, growing out of the loan of that amount to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. By some inadvertence the amount of that loan was deducted twice. The estimated deficit but for this would have been \$22,500,000."

As simple as quaternions! But is well earned reputation as a financial half of the amount of the Louisiana Pur- PACKER, in accepting DURHAM's resigchase Exposition loan was deducted a nation, wrote that the Commissioner's third time, and that but for this other error the estimated deficit would have been \$25,000,000, or within a few hundred thousand dollars of what it actually

Parker, Chief Judge and Attorney. The unusual situation of a former Judge resuming the practise of the law and in effect overruling his own decision has just arisen in the case of KRAMER vs. KRAMER, recently argued and decided in the Court of Appeals of this State. In that case the final appeal on behalf of the appellant was argued by the Hon. ALTON B. PARKER, formerly Chief Judge of the court. Mr. PARKER's argument was sustained by a vote of four to three, reversing thereby the order of the Appellate Division, First Department, and

direction of a verdict at the trial The prevailing opinion is written by Judge O'BRIEN, and its reasoning is supported by Judge VANN, Chief Judge CULLEN and Judge WERNER. The minority opinion, written by Judge GRAY, is also the opinion of Judge BARTLETT and Judge HAIGHT.

affirming the judgment entered upon the

The question before the court was an important one in the law of negotiable paper, and rested upon the significance to be attached to the words "value received" appearing on the face of a promissory note. The precise point was whether this admission, in a case where a failure of consideration was set up as a defense, presented a sufficient conflict of fact to warrant the submission of the case to a jury, or whether, on the other hand, it lay within the province of the court

to reserve this to itself. The defendant and appellant made promise, in the form of a note given to a husband to be delivered to his wife. prominent leader in the new movement. the payee, in order to secure peace between a newly married couple. The earth toward whom he entertains the maker of the note was the brother of slightest personal ill will, he throws a the husband. "The theory upon which carefully selected assortment of bricks a consideration for this note is made out," says Judge O'BRIEN, "is that before the marriage it was contemplated that some provision should be made by the prospective husband for the plaintiff [the wife], and that between the date of the engagement and the date of the marriage there were a great many family conversations upon this subject. The plaintiff claims that it was agreed that the prospective husband should settle upon her \$10,000, that amount to be is said that the last conversation on this subject took place the day before the marriage. There was no payment of any money nor any settlement of prop- the United States, unusual attention is the financial condition of the husband

The brother-in-law gave his note simply to be shown to the wife and not to be delivered. He strove for peace, but set on foot litigation. The trial Judge took the case out of the hands of the jury and decided for the defendant. The Appellate Division reversed, and now the Court of Appeals sustains the original judgment. The court divides on the meaning and effect of the decision in the case of STRICKLAND vs. HENRY (175 N. Y. 372), in which Chief Judge PARKER wrote the opinion for a

united court. "I do not think that the possession of the note by the plaintiff," writes Judge O'BRIEN, "or the use of the words 'value received' create any question of fact for the jury. The case of STRICKLAND vs. HENRY is not an authority for any such proposition. That was doubtless a close case, but it was decided in this court upon no such state of facts as we have now before us in this case."

argument of A. B. PARKER, attorney, is precluded by the decision of PARKER, Chief Judge. "That was an action upon a promissory note, when the defense was that it was made for the accommodation of the payee and that it had no legal inception. We held that the defendant was contradicted by an admission of his own in the body of the note that it was given for value received. It was said, in the opinion, that 'while it was open to defendant to contradict that statement and to show that, as matter of fact, it was without consideration, the note in the possession of plaintiff raised the presumption that it was given for a good consideration, and passed to plaindefendant's evidence tended to overceedings as the Cripple Creek strike and throw this presumption. Whether it was true was, in view of the legal presumption raised by plaintiff's possession of the note indorsed by the payee, and the recital therein that defendant had received value for it, a question of fact to be determined by the jury.' That there was no consideration for the making of this note rested upon the defendant's evidence alone, and his credibility in view of his admission in the note, and of its possession by the plaintiff, as its payee, was a question for the jury to pass upon. The direction of a verdict for the defendant was therefore an error, for which the Appellate Division properly reversed the judgment."

This decision offers an occasion for the speculation: On what side of the court would PARKER, Chief Judge, have stood had he presided over this appeal? Would he have held with Judge GRAY and applied the ruling of PARKER, Chief Judge, in the case of STRICKLAND va HENRY to the case at bar? Or would he have sided with Judge O'BRIEN and the majority of the court in distinguishing this case from the Strickland case, and in supporting the contention of ALTON B. PARKER, counsel for the appellant?

In Pennsylvania.

For years it has been the practise of the Republican boss of Philadelphia to occupy the office of State Commis-Secretary Shaw telling the whole truth? sioner of Insurance, and therefore the Is it not a fact, which in justice to his resignation of the Hon. IZZY DURHAM will be accepted as formal announceforecaster ought to be made known to ment of his deposition from supreme the public, that by a second inadvertence authority in the party. Governor PENNYinattention to his duties had been overlooked because there was hope "for the restoration of his health." Whatever DURHAM's physical condition may be, he has failed amazingly in political health in the last few weeks, and there is evidence that the Hon. Bores PEN-

ROSE is not so strong as he was. Mayor JOHN WEAVER has knocked out DURHAM completely. What have the citizens of Philadelphia to expect from Dun-HAM'S successor, State Senator DAVID MARTIN? Mr. MARTIN is not an individual to whom the hearts of reformers turn instinctively when leadership is needed. He is not a theorist in politics. He is an eminently practical statesman. trained in the organization school, a practitioner of its methods as they have developed in Philadelphia. DURHAM knocked him out when ASHBRIDGE was Mayor. Now he succeeds DURHAM. What part had Mayor WEAVER in his rehabilitation?

From various parts of Pennsylvania comes news that the Philadelphia revolt against Durham created no feeling of remorse among Republicans. There is talk of reorganizing the machine which Senator Penrose inherited from Senator QUAY. Mr. QUAY's machine was rebuilt for each emergency as it arose. It is a question now whether his successors can follow successfully the policy of that political wizard. Pennsylvania Republicans dearly love a boss and venerate a machine. If the Quay heirs are to be put out of business, some one must take their place. Will it be Senator KNOX, late of Pittsburg? Or is there another man now quietly preparing to assume the leadership?

The Probable Early Return of Gaynor and Greene.

On June 27 the Supreme Court of Canada gave judgment quashing the latest appeal of Messrs. GAYNOR and GREENE. Unless they can find some new wrinkle for prolonging their already unduly extended visit to Canada, these gentlemen will soon return to the United States under police escort. The motion to quash the appeal was made on behalf of the United States on the ground that the appeal was contrary to good faith, being only another mode of obtaining discharge on habeas corpus and that, inasmuch as it arose out of a criminal charge, no appeal could prop-

erly be made to the Supreme Court. Despatches under date of June 28 report these worthies as occupants of the Montreal jail. In view of the probable near approach of their return to accorded them. A double guard stands in front of their cells, and notices have been posted in the corridors of the instiwas disappointing to the wife, and that tution urging special vigilance on the cipal orator of the convention. He pays | she insisted upon the performance of | part of all officials and employees of the | NEW YORE, July 1.

jail. For a number of years, long enough for most of us to have forgotten their connection with the unsavory Carter defalcation, Canada has refused to turn these people over to the American authorities. She now seems fully disposed to prevent Mesers. GAYNOR and GREENE from turning themselves over to any-

body else. Commenting on this peculiar and thus far successful effort to evade the operation of an international treaty, the Toronto Globe says:

"It is in the interest of both Canada and the United States that prisoners accused of offenses coming under the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain should be promptly handed over to their own Government by the Executive of the country in which they take refuge. Apart from the obligation to enforce the treaty in good faith, it should be impressed on the criminals of each country that they can find no safe refuge in the other. It is not at all necessary that the evidence against them should be sufficient to secure a conviction in the country they are using as an asylum; all that is in theory required is that it should be enough to make out a prima facte Judge GRAY, however, thinks that the case, such a case as in that country would warrant their committal for trial in a court of competent

It is much to be hoped that in bringing these offenders to trial and punishment the United States will be less dilatory than Canada has been in surrendering them. Otherwise, their offense, already obscure in the public mind, will be utterly forgotten.

It will be noted with some interest that our neighbor the Tribune is displaying uncommon solicitude lest Secretary TAFT, by transfer to JOHN HAY's post in the State Department, shall be torn against his will from the office he now adorns and from the Panama Canal, in which he is "wrapped up, heart and soul." Rather than see TAFT sacrificed in this way, the Tribune ventures to suggest, even before Mr. HAY is in his grave, that "the President will have no difficulty in finding a man of ability to administer the State Department.'

Can it be that the Tribune's candidate is the Hon. JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE?

A PLEA TO MILLIONAIRES.

A Christian Missionary Asks for Money

for Foreign Missions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: of yesterday (June 29), I read the startling headline, "Gives a Million to Yale." Yale? What does it need with millions But I said, as "knowledge is power, ing endowments can be made an enhanced power in all the purposes of a university. No wonder "2,000 persons gave shouts of approval." No wonder "President Hadley was interrupted by approving yells.

Nor is a foreign missionary like myself jealous over these munificent gifts for "a largely increased endowment fund" of home Witness the gift on this occainstitutions. sion of "one foreign missionary sending a check for \$1,000." Endowments at home, but do not leave the other undone Noble institutions in the foreign mission field, colleges, theological schools, presses scant funds to do a sublime work for humanity of the Rockefellers, Carnegies, Vanderbilts de. Away through Egypt, Syria, India China and Japan are most worthy institu tions in crying need, aye, just now far more needy than these most excellent home institutions toward which there is such a mighty trend of gold.

No doubt about the utility. The peerless statesman Gladstone said of foreign mis-"This is the one great question of the sions: "This is the one great question of the age" Whole races are awaking from the reconstructed. Christian Powers dominate the world. The Anglo-Saxon race rules one-third of the unevangelized races. Here is "the white man's burden"—a burden which means "a parliament of man, a federation of the world."

of the world.

O milionaires, come to our help! Much of your wealth is drawn from those unevangelized races. "Standard oil" sells in the most distant rural villages of India and far up in the Himalaya Mountains. Carnegie's steel is belting the world. Baldwin's Iron horses are prancing and coursing over deserts and through populous regions whose gold and silver pour back into the United States. Come over and help those institutions.

States
tions.

What a work yet to be done! Christendom
now numbers about 400,000,000 of souls, while
pagan and non-Christian peoples still number
1,000,000,000.

"Come over and help us" with
the burden. Some worthy gifts are reaching us, but how small a part of what is given
at home. Nor do we ask immense sums. A
donation of \$50,000 here and \$100,000 there
or even less, will send a thrill of well merited
there through many a struggling institution
in those fields.

"We do not stan to prove the utility of mis-

cheer through many a struggling institution in those fields.
We do not stop to prove the utility of missions. The opponent is hopelessly belated. To others we say, take our word, or ask the intelligent traveler, sober minded, who recognizes something of "the white man's burden." Aye, pages of testimony can be given from Turk, Hindu, Chinaman and Japanese. John R. Mott of the Y. M. C. A., in a journey of careful observation around the world, wrote: "I envy the men and women of means, who, recognizing the strategic importance of the Bareilly (India) Theological Seminary, give largely to support its far reaching work—you are striking at the very heart of India: more than that, you are by that very process destined to influence all Asia."

The undersigned is seeking to raise additional endowment now much needed for this seminary. A friend said, ask for \$100,000, but a much smaller sum will put new life into this institution, which is training native preachers and teachers in a language that reaches 100,000,000 people.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., June 80.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., June 80.

A Defense of the Tip

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: With much disgust I have read the letters you have printed on the tipping question. Not one has favored tips, when they are given systematically

Tipping is practical and expected in two occupations mainly, both of which are those of rendering personal service. Barbers and waiters expect tips and do their work with that one object in view. Other services which are rendered and for which no tip is expected are not done with the politeness and care that are shown in the chair and at the table A realization of these facts can make tipping a Demand service. Here is the crux of the tipping

question. The anti-tippers enter a barber shop or restaurant with the slink of a miser. They feel that the waiter or barber is a holdup man in a wrong sphere of endeavor. For my part, I get pleasure out of the same things they oringe under. demand service and get it. If a walter detects hat a man wants a little attention to details and s particular sort of service, or a barber that a cusmer wants face towels, hot and cold, a little trim ming here and there, only the best razors in the shop, they know what is coming to them and spread themselves, making for the diner or barbered everything as agreeable as possible.

As to the amounts. Ten cents to a barber is the general rule and is always satisfactory so far experience goes. In dining it is largely a matter of place. Ten per cent. usually satisfie but if the service is particularly good, a slight addition to this makes things agreeable. service is demanded it is a pleasure to pay for it Most people expect the waiter or barber to be machine. What they ought to expect, demand and pay for is intelligence and dexterity. My private opinion is that the letter writers on ubject have been actuated by stinginess! NEW YORK, July 1.

A Theory of Restitution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to your editorial this morning on the subject of Mr. Rookefeller's ten million dollar gift to promete higher education: Is it not possible that while the accumulation of

are likely to cause more good in the course of the general evolution of things in this country than if the money composing them had been allowed to remain divided between many persons? If the money now possessed by Mr. Rockefeller has taken it, these would be no ten million dollar fund for higher education. Does this theory hold water when carried to its ultimate consequence

NEW FOUND MEN.

There may yet be a few unfortunates who have never heard of the world outside of the few square miles they occupy. We thought the last of them had been brought to light when, a few years ago, 500 Eskimos were found on the east coast of Greenland, with the inland ice cap behind and the sea in front of them, and glaciers hemming them in on the north and south. Another band of these real castaways, numbering some hundreds of persons, has just been discovered near the northeast coast of Australia. We might think it strange that a tribe of aborigines in the torrid zone, living on an island within forty miles of one of the continents, should remain unknown to this late day; but there is nothing remarkable about it when we know their en-

vironment. Capt. Flinders discovered Mornington Island 103 years ago. It lies off the south shore of the great shallow Gulf of Carpentaria, in about 16 degrees south latitude. Some thirty-five miles long and from ten to twenty miles wide, it is among the larger islands of Australia. Around it are a number of small islands, and years ago the British gave the name of Wellesley Islands to the whole group, and called the largest of them Mornington Island after the second title of the Marquis of Wellesley.

No white man ever landed on any of the islands until the recent visit of Walter E. Roth, the ethnologist, of Brisbane, Queensland. As far as is known, no member of the present tribes of North Australia had ever visited the island. It had been seen only a few times from vessels miles away from it. The maps show nothing of its outline. It has many bays and capes, but none of them has been named excepting the largest promontory, which Flinders called Cape Van Diemen. The best maps give no indication of the island's topography except to print through the middle of the island the words: "About 300 feet high."

Why has this island, one of the five or six largest of the myriad islands of Australia. remained completely cut off from the world's nterests? The reason is that it stands at the bottom of a great gulf hundreds of miles from the shipping that passes through Torres Strait and equally distant from the nearest centers of white enterprise in Australia. The neighboring coasts are very swampy. Leichhardt is the only Australian explorer who ever came within sixty miles of the island. The gulf is so shallow that large vessels cannot navigate it, and as there was no commercial prize in view the island was left in its isolation, entirely outside the current of the world's affairs.

A while ago, however, the natives of North Australia reported that a stranger had visited them from the big island in the gulf. He had come alone on a rough raft made by lashing small timbers together. He spoke a dialect some words of which they understood, and they got the idea that there were many people on the island. This Columbus of his tribe was on the mainland only a few hours, but his journey of

exploration had its sequel. When the story reached civilization Mr. Roth decided to visit the island. He has now returned to Queensland, and his report reveals a people who, except on the occasion above referred to, have had absolutely no intercourse with the outside world for so many generations that they have no tradition relating to it; a people who have forgotten most of the rude arts and customs they may have brought from the Australian mainland two or three centuries ago, and are inferior in all their conditions of life to the continental aborigines. who were supposed to be the least advanced

of human beings. Dr. Roth went to Mornington in an official as well as a scientific capacity. The duties of his Government office require him to look after the welfare of the natives of Queensland, to which the island is attached. It remains to be seen what will be done to improve the condition of these islanders. They are supposed to number at least 500 souls; at any rate, over 200 gathered around the wonderful white man, whom they first feared and then venerated. They fled into the bush when they saw him, and only the most patient diplomacy prevailed upon two of them to approach his camp. Others came in by twos and threes, and at length a crowd were squatting around the white man, his constant attendants during his

Their way of life is primitive even when compared with that of the least civilized Australasian natives. They wear no clothing of any sort whatsoever. They do not build even the most rudimentary shelters, but live out in the open like wild animals. If the weather is too cool for comfort they content themselves with making heaps of more or less dry vegetation, into which they crawl. Nearly all savage folk can plait baskets in which they carry food and other articles, but these people have no idea of such an art. They tie up their belongings in pieces of bark and thus trans-

They have not the slightest idea of agriculture. They live entirely on wild fruits. fish and game. They are undoubtedly good hunters and fishermen, and know the use of fire in cookery, producing a blaze when required by the friction of two pieces of wood. They are skilful in the use of their boomerangs and wooden javelins, but are far behind all other natives of Oceanica in the art of navigation. Their boats are nothing but the rudest rafts, made by lashing small logs together and

propelled by poles or paddles. Dr. Roth found the men of Mornington very simple and childlike, easily pleased or frightened, but showing no evidences of treachery or malice. The poor women were much disturbed when the white man lit his pipe; they asked his men why he had set his mouth on fire. But the tin whistles from Sydney that were distributed by scores were an enormous success, and when the supply gave out a few parents offered their children in exchange for the musical instruments.

Itinerary for an Inspection Trip by the Mayor To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was very much pleased to notice that our honored Mayor had been making a trip down to and around Staten Is land, looking after the comfort of the resident of that borough in protecting them from the mos quito. It has occurred to me if his Honor would take a trip about Manhattan Island, and then crosover into The Bronz, that he would see some things of interest, and which would perhaps astonish him, the way of pavements. Fortleth street and in a most disreputable condition. Living in New York nearly all my life. I have never yet seen such a hole left for such a length of time with no attempt to mend it. The attention of the authorities ha been called to this several times, and it is now going

on five weeks since I first noticed it. While on this trip he might go along Seventh avenue from 110th street to 155th street. There was a time when this avenue was kept in perfec order because men who owned fast horses used for a speedway. Now that we have a fine speed way the paving is absolutely neglected. It is full of ruts and holes, and even with the enormous tires of an auto almost impassable.

huge personal fortunes, such as Mr. Rockefeller's, may cause suffering to many in the making, they Then if he goes over to Lenox avenue, say north of 125th street, he might be surprised at the condi-tion of that thoroughfare. Then, if he has time to extend his ride over the viaduct to the north end of Riverside Drive he would find another fine piece of road at the north end of the viadues ap-

> After this sightseeing trip perhaps he would come back and cut off somebody's head, officially, I mean. All of which is respectfully submitted. NEW YORK, June 28. LIVE IN HOPE,

A JEW'S TRIBUTE TO JOHN HAY. The Secretary of State's Services to the

Children of Israel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: though foreign born and living but a rela-tively short time in this country, I was staggered at the sight of the lugubrious headines in this afternoon's papers announcing that John Hay was no more. I felt that the political and intellectual patrimony of the United States was poorer, much poorer, on July 1, 1905, than on the day before. There s no exaggeration in the statement that the entire civilized world will surround in spirit the sincere mourners by the bier of the great Foreign Minister of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Men of John Hay's type do not belong to their native country alone, but to humanity at large.
Others more competent than myself will

pay homage to the memory of John Hay in

pay homage to the memory of John Hay in his quality as constructive statesman: my present purpose is to lay a flower of love and thankfulness in the name of the Jews of America upon the coffin of the noble defender of the cause of their persecuted brethren in Eastern Europe.

With three particular phases of the final emancipation of the Jewish people at large will the name of John Hay remain connected forever: The American passport question in Russia, which quite recently has been solved in a satisfactory way after a diplomatic struggle of twenty-five years; the note of the Department of State of Aug. 11, 1902, to the signatories of the Berlin treaty on the subject of Rumania's treatment of the Jews; and, finally, the Kishineff petition, whose history is still fresh in the minds of our contemporaries.

From his Rumanian note, which stamps poraries. rom his Rumanian note, which stamps

John Hay as one of the greatest advocates of Israel's rights, the following passages deserve quotation:

deserve quotation:

The teachings of history and the experience of our own nation show that the Jews possess in a high degree the mental and moral qualifications of conscientious citizenhood. No class of immigrants is more welcome to our shores, when coming equipped in mind and body for entrance upon the struggle for bread, and inspired with the high purpose to give the best service of heart and brain to the land they adopt of their own free will.

This Government cannot be a tacit party to such

give the best service of heart and brain to the land they adopt of their own free will.

This Government cannot be a tacit party to such international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Rumania are subjected, not alone because it has unimpeachable ground to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself, but in the name of humanity. The United States may not authoritatively appeal to the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin, to which it was not and cannot become a signatory, but it does carneatily appeal to the principles on signed therein because they are the principles of international law and eternal justice, advocating the broad toleration which that solemn compact enjoins and standing ready to lend its moral support to the fulliment thereof by its cosignatories, for the actof Rumania itself has effectively joined the United States to them as an interested party in this regard. as an interested party in this regard.

them as an interested party in this regard.

I wish to conclude this modest testimonial of mine by the reproduction in full of the beautiful, classical letter John Hay addressed, two years ago, to the only Jewish statesman American Judaism has so far produced, the late Leo N. Levi, when the latter forwarded an engrossed copy of the Kishineff petition as a memorial to be deposited in the archives of the American Government:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1908.

Leo N. Leri, Esq., President of the Executive Committee of the Independent Order of B'nat B'rith,

New York, N. Y.

Leo N. Leri, Esq., President of the Executive Committee of the Independent Order of Brial Brith. New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I have received at the hands of the Hon. Simon Wolf, your letter of the 5th of October. He has also delivered to me the bound copy of the Kishineff petition. It gives me pleasure to accept the charge of this important and significant document, and to assign it a place in the archives of the Department of State.

Although this copy of your petition did not reach the high destination for which it was intended, its words have attained world wide publicity, and have found a lodgment in many thousands of minds. This petition will be always memorable, not only for what it contains, but also for the number and weight of the signatures attached to it, embracing some of the most prominent names of our generation—men renowned for intelligence, philanthropy and public spirit.

In future when the students of history come to peruse this document they will wonder how the petitioners, moved to profound indignation by intolerable wrongs perpetrated on the innocent and helpless, should have expressed themselves in language so carnest and eloquent and yet so dignified, so moderate and so decorous. It is a valuable addition to public literature, and will be sacredly cherished among the treasures of this department. I am, sir, very respectfully yours.

A pity that the fashionable synagogues

A pity that the fashionable synagogues A pity that the fashionable synagogues throughout the country are closed on account of the summer vacations just now, else fit memorial services could and should have been held in honor of the illustrious advocate of the oppressed children of Israel. Let us hope, at least, that the Central Conference of American Rabbis, meeting to-day at Cleveland, will not forget to send up to the Seat of Mercy a solemn Kaddish prayer in memory of John Hay.

NEW YORK, July 1. NEW YORK, July 1.

Snap Beans and Turnip Salad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is De feetly evident to my mind that your correspondent to his Southern birth or residence. I have only one thing to add to what he has so ably said, and that the proper preparation of the "anap."

He says: "A Southern darky cook would no more think of cooking green beans without bacon to season them than a Northern cook would think would become tiresome. Ignorance in the of cooking doughnuts without grease," but he does not say that this bacon is not the bacon which i commonly seen in the North, but is what is called on the plantations "side meat," or a very coars thick pork, which is only cured in sait, and has never been smoked. Paradoxical though it may seem, when the snap bean is prepared with a large piece of this coarse, greasy meat, it is one of the most delicate of all summer vegetables.

For fear that some of my Northern friends my think that it is only in the North that this vegetable is improperly prepared. I will say that it is rarely the case that one finds it in perfection in any of the c hostelries of the South. The above remarks as to the snap bean are also

true as to what is called "turnip salad" in the South This is a dish from the leaves or tops of the growing turnip, and is sometimes called "greens," the prep-aration of which is almost identical with that of E. F. McVRIOR. MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 29.

Salt in Central Africa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: With great interest I read your article on "Central Africa's Need of Salt," and since I have been visiting the countries in question in a semi-official capacity for the German Government. I am in a position t rect in some way the statement of your corre-

The reason why salt is not traded as a rule fur-ther than 100 miles from the coast is because the salt sold by European firms on the coast is almost always saline salt, gained by condensing the bring I myself have carried salt in Africa for severe hundred miles, and kept it for more than a year without losing more than 2 per cent. of its weight. But I had rock salt in double bags, the outer one being waterproof canvas, each bag weighing sixty pounds. In such a packing it is possible to carry salt right through Africa

Sait is the most important trading article in Central Africa now since the slave has practically disappeared from the market. I have seen wealthy merchants starting a corner in salt—hundreds of miles from the coast-in the most approved Chicago exchange fashion. Then, of course, prices we considerably higher than those mentiarticle. J. M. BAUER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.

Switchel. From the Bangor News

What country boy is there in Maine who has not runk switchel! Perhaps a few of the younger drunk switchel! Perhaps a few of the younger breed have not, but no boy who was raised in the country fifty years ago can forget the soothing and pleasing effects produced by tipping the jug on his shoulder, turning his face to one side to bring his mouth in contact with the jug, and ther permitting the switchel to run down his parched throat and reach the "hot coppers" in his insides. As near as we can remember, the recipe for com

pounding switchel was as follows:
"Stir one ounce of pulverized ginger into one quart of black molasses, mixing the ingredients thoroughly until all the dry ginger has been wet up. Then pour the mixture into a four gallon jug. fill the jug half way up with pure spring water and shake thoroughly until the water has been sweetened clear through. Then add more water until the jug is full, after which it should be corked tightly and sunk in a cool well until wanted."

If our druggists and confectioners would make switchel to-day and keep it on draft it is our belief they could sell more of it than they do of soda o root beer or any other compound that is adver-tised. Where is the man who will open a switchel fountain for the use of the old boys?

Early Railway Advertising. From the Boston Record.

The railway advertising business which now polizes much valuable space in hotel offices here. "I remember it well," said a man now began here. "I remember it well," said a man now in Boston. "When I was a boy I was sent to the printing office where the Herald office now is, to get the printed fliers, which were in long strips. Half a dozen different Western and local roads advertised and I had to pin them together leave them in railway stations and hotel of I would leave them on chairs and settees, and well remember one morning when the clerk at the old Winthrop House grabbed me by the neck and unceremoniously bounced me into the street for 'littering up' his office." THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Man

Who Holds the Municipal Purse. From Chamberlain Keenan's Annual Report. The duties of the Chamberlain are fivefold; and to the various counties comprised in the as custodian and administrator of court and trust funds, generally known as equity moneys, third, as fiscal agent for the Adjutant-General of the State in the distribution of military funds; fourth, as trustee of civil and criminal bail and mechanics' liens paid in by orders of courts, and, fifth, as County Treasurer in the payment of all jurors serving in the civil and criminal courts in the counties comprising the greater city of New York. The required bond is \$300,000, with four sureties, each qualifying for the full amount.

greater city of New York. The required bond is \$300,000, with four sureties, each qualifying for the full amount.

The business of this office in the City Treasury branch, in which are included the receipt and payment of all the public funds, the banking of city moneys, the payment of jurors and witnesses and the disbursement of the Richmond County Park Commission fund, has steadily increased since Jan. 1, 1898. In fact, the work in this department has more than trebled since the expiration of my preceding term as Chamberlain, Dec. 31, 1901.

The equity department, which includes besides the care of court and trust funds military, warehouse, criminal and civil bail funds, is a very important branch, and one of large responsibility. The Chamberlain is the County Treasurer of Richmond, Queens and Kings counties, in conjunction with his duties as Treasurer of New York county. He has therefore, the banking and investment of all court and trust funds paid into the courts in the four counties included in the city of Vander and trust funds paid into the courts in the four counties included in the city of Vander and trust funds paid into the courts in the four counties included in the city of Vander and trust funds and investment of all courts and trust funds paid into the courts in the four counties included in the city of Vander and trust funds and trust funds are city of Vander and trust funds are city and tr

court and trust funds paid into the court the four counties included in the city of

the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1904 (including the public moneys of the city, and the cour and trust funds, amounted to \$607,389,349.53 For keeping the record of these transactions and trust funds), amounted to \$607,380,348,53
For keeping the record of these transactions
and performing the duties incident to this
business there was appropriated \$63,743,28
As custodian of the court funds, the Chamberlain now holds, subject to his general administrative duties in conjunction courts, the sum of \$4,576,852.03.

courts, the sum of \$4,576,852.03. Upon this latter sum there were net earnings of interest from investments and deposits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, of \$133,581.90.

The care and investment of court and trust funds has been a matter of deep concern to this office, since they often represent nearly the sole means of support of orphaned and semi-orphaned families, and I want to testify here to the careful management of and the excellent character of the investments made by my predecessor.

here to the careful management of and the excellent character of the investments made by my predecessor.

The legal commissions for handling these funds received and turned into the city treasury by me during 1904 amounted to \$21,946.56. The commission received for the payment of the State tax was \$5,000. This amount was credited to the sinking fund. The total fees of this office turned over to the city during the year were \$28,946.56. The Chamberlain has also paid to the sinking fund redemption account the interest received from the deposits of city moneys, amounting to \$264,080.04. There are 156 depositories for city and county funds, and 29 depositories for court and trust funds, and 29 depositories for court and trust funds, and 29 depositories for court and trust funds, with which the office sustains relations.

It is, perhaps, interesting to note that the net cost of caring for the \$607,389,349.55 passing through this office during the year was \$36,796.72 or six one-thousandths of 1 per cent.

A Poor Opinion of the Government' Servants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Th sense of duty proclaimed by Secretary Taft in regard to the action of Mr. Wallace is of especial interest, as it is an exposition of duty to the Government and of the duty of the

Right and justice are as firmly fixed in him as personal honor, while the lack of these attributes throughout the Administration generally is glaring. The saying, "God help the man who has anything to do with the Government," has been uttered since its foundation, and so great is the distrust of the Administration that many persons refuse to have long been described as "twelve hundred dollar clerks," not as indicating contempt, but the measure of their ability. And their lack of individual responsibility and the belief that the salary of the office is a reward for political service, involving no duty, keep the Administration in disrepute. Remonstrance over a contract violated through caprice, whims or something else brings this answer: "If you don't like it, go into the Court of Claims." Hence the calendar of that court is crowded with business that

To most Government employees a man and their little minds, which resent labor act only to delay and annoy. Two years ago a torpedo boat ran down a yacht. of inquiry promptly allowed the claim for damages. Yet the inertia of somebody has would become construction of law, red tape and incivility are of common occurrence.

Of course there are men in the service of the highest integrity, actuated by a sense of right and justice, who are incapable of doing a wrong or a mean thing, but there are not enough of them to constitute a proper Ad-

If the head of every department had the same conception of honor and duty that Secretary Taft displays, much of the contempt held for the actual Administration would be removed. NEW YORK, July 1.

Burke's Life Giving Radium.

From thd Lancet.

Considerable publicity has been given in the lay press this week to the results of a remarkable series of experiments made in the Cavendish laboratory at Cambridge by Mr. John Butler Burke on the spontaneous action of radioactive bodies in gela-tin media. The first account of these experiments appeared in a signed latter published in Nature of May 25, and in this account the writer promised more details "shortly," but so far as we know no further communication has been published. Briefly he experiment consisted in placing radium sails sterilized gelatin culture, care being taken to sterilize both the salt and the broth before com mencing the experiment. After twenty-four hours or so in the case of the bromid and about three of four days in that of the chlorid a peculiar culturelike growth appeared on the surface and gradually made its way downward until after a fortnight in some cases it had grown fully a centimeter be neath the surface. The centrals showed no growth

At first sight on microscopic examination the growth appeared to be due to microbes, but as they did not give subcultures when inoculated in fresh media they could scarcely be bacteria. Their pres ence would appear to be due to the spontaneous action of the radium sait upon the culture medium and not solely to the influence of anything which previously existed therein. Mr. Burke concluded after a careful and prolonged examination of their structure, behavior, and development that they are highly organized bodies, although not bacteria, and that they arose in some way from the action of the invisible particles of radium. He has proposed to give these bodies the name of "radiobes" as indicating their resemblance to microbes as well as their distinct nature and origin. It has been suggested that they are, after all, crystals, but Mr. Burke is confident that they are not of the nature

of erystals. While admitting the extreme interest of the results the evidence that gelatin culture has been vitalized by purely physical and inorganic agencies, that life has been established out of inanimate materials, is not at the present stage of the experi-ment convincing, and further results will be awaited before the opponents of the "spontaneous theory" may be induced to abandon their position.

Peculiar Boston Dance. From the Boston Transcript.

A stranger dropping of a morning from the clouds or from an express balloon from Mars to a group of persons waiting at a railroad station for a train to take them away from the land of the brown tall moth would signal back to his home that north of Boston dwell the most animated people on the face of the earth. He would say that no matter how warm the morning, the natives, old and young large and small, were going through a peculiar large and small, were going most of the dance in which the arms did perhaps most of the execution. While serious Russian topics were being discussed by three or four men they would on with the dance just the same. Women, too, dressed in somber fashion, while talking of the latest sad event in their neighborhood, would accompany their comments with two steps to the right of them and two-steps to the left right of them and two-steps to the left of them.
But if the visitor would but stay a few minutes, over a train or two, he would send a later edition of his story to the old folks at home, saying he could do it; he had caught the rhythm and the movement of the dance, but that it wasn't such fun as it looked; and that he would like to postpone further investigations of this section of the counfurther investigations of this section of the coun try till certain parasites, of which he heard n mention, could accomplish the work expected of